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FLIGHT 'O TIME
Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Jan. 28, 1949 (Friday)
Don Lane, manager of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, is named junior first citizen of the county by the Medford Junior Chamber.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 28, 1939 (Saturday)
Persons unknown during the Tiger-Grizzly basketball game in Ashland, defaced the rear of the Ashland High school building by painting "MED" and five big "M's" on a stucco wall.

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 28, 1929 (Friday)
The President's ball at Oriental Gardens Friday night was described as one of the most successful.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 28, 1919 (Sunday)
There's more than a hint of mother's corset of 50 years ago in the design of new spring evening girdles made for her dancing daughter.

50 YEARS AGO
Jan. 28, 1909 (Thursday)
The resolution of Representative Miller of Jackson county to submit to a vote of the people the removal of the state capital to Medford was referred to the committee on resolutions.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Who was called the Sage of Monticello?
2. Do naval oranges have seeds?
3. Who commanded the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I?
4. How many ounces are in a gallon?
5. A house centipede has how many pairs of legs?
6. The Constitution of the United States prohibits any woman from being elected to the Presidency of the United States; true or false?
7. The U.S. Secret Service is a division of the Dept. of Justice. True or false?
8. How did the London police get the nickname "Bobbies"?
9. Is a Portuguese man-of-war a kind of ship?
10. Is coal oil extracted from coal?

Answers: 1. Thomas Jefferson. 2. No. 3. General John J. Pershing. 4. 128 ounces. 5. 15 pairs. 6. False. 7. False. 8. From Sir Robert Peel the founder. 9. No. (Sea animal). 10. No.

F.D.I.C. Anniversary

They said—25 years ago—that if the federal government undertook to guarantee deposits in the nation's banks, the inevitable result would be complete government control of banking. They said that to insure deposits the government would have to assume an unconscionable degree of control over banking loans and investments, having the effectual result of underwriting those banking functions too.

These fears and alarms are only faint echoes of the past as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation celebrates its 25th anniversary this month. In retrospect its creation now appears a major banking reform. In the two years prior to its authorization by the Banking Act of June 16, 1933—the so-called Glass-Steagall act—3,643 banks in the United States had failed. Estimates of losses to depositors—some eventually to be recouped, of course—ranged from three-quarters of a billion dollars to as much as a billion and a quarter.

These failures had in turn created a peculiar barrier to recovery from the Depression in the form of hoarding of currency. Early in 1933 it was estimated that as much as \$1½ billion was being withheld from its normal use as a basis of credit.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN was to provide insurance for deposits beginning July 1, 1934. At the insistence of the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), the date was pushed up to Jan. 1, 1934, with temporary insurance provided for the first \$2,500 for each depositor.

The limit was raised to \$5,000 on the following July 1; on Sept. 21, 1950 it was increased to \$10,000 per depositor. Inasmuch as about 98 per cent of all deposit accounts have balances of less than \$10,000, substantially all of such deposits are now insured.

Of the nation's 14,095 commercial and mutual savings banks, 13,383 now qualify for the federal insurance. Some of the relatively few banks outside the system take the position that they have sufficient capital, that they don't need the insurance, or that it is too costly. Others for one reason or another can't qualify.

THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT of F.D.I.C. paid-in capital was \$289 million. Federal Reserve banks provided \$139 million; the U.S. Treasury, \$150 million. Congress has never made an appropriation to the corporation.

The original capital has been repaid with interest from surplus accumulated from F.D.I.C.'s assessments on insured banks at the annual rate of 1/12 of 1 per cent of their total deposits, less authorized deductions, and income from investments. Since 1950, F.D.I.C. has been returning to insured banks 60 per cent of their annual payments.

Some 1½ million depositors in 438 sick banks have received payments from F.D.I.C. insurance in the corporation's 25-year lifetime. More than \$343 million has been paid out.

THE rate of bank failures now has dwindled almost to a standstill. In 1957 the F.D.I.C. had to shell out to depositors of only one bank.

Meantime, over the years, the banking business has prospered, though consolidations have reduced the total number of banks. But this trend is being offset by the mushrooming of branches. And the fear that federal insurance for deposits would encourage recklessness on the part of bankers was replaced long ago by a feeling of confidence in the banking system almost inconceivable in those shaky days of the great Depression.—E.R.R.

To Raise Language Skills

We are told by Adlai E. Stevenson that we, the American people, have become "fat, dumb, complacent," have drifted into aimlessness, have lost much of the inspiration that guided us in earlier years. Milder by comparison, and easier to take, is the charge by Milton Eisenhower, president of the Johns Hopkins University, that Americans are "the world's poorest linguists."

Educators freely acknowledge that study of foreign languages has long been neglected in our public schools. Now, under the 1958 National Defense Education Act, the federal government is offering grants to encourage foreign language teaching. Together with state and local funds, they are expected within ten years to provide us with a sizable crop of high school and college graduates who can speak and understand the most widely used tongues.

DR. Eisenhower thinks that we need to give attention to the poverty of language skills among adults as well as among younger people. This too something is being done about. Not only are classes in Russian, for example, being widely instituted in secondary schools but experimental instruction in that language over TV is in its beginning stages.

Starting Feb. 2, a course with the title "Classroom 9: Beginning Russian" will be broadcast three times a week from one of the most powerful television stations in the East. Forty-five lessons of 30 minutes each are to be given by Vladimir Tolstoy, a descendant of the Russian novelist. The National Citizens Committee for Educational Television, financed in part by grants from the Ford Fund for Adult Education, is seeking to get similar TV courses under way in other parts of the country.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"HOW THE HECK DID I KNOW YOUR 'OL SUSPENDERS WOULDN'T EVEN PULL A WAGON?"

Tribute to Political Power of Organized Labor Seen in Bills

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International
Washington—(UPI)—A real solid tribute to the political power of organized labor is this fact:

If any legislation is enacted at this session of Congress to penalize bomb violence in labor disputes it probably must come about by indirect, and almost by chance.

President Eisenhower's forthcoming 1959 labor reform bill could and may change that. As of now, however, bomb violence in labor disputes will become subject to federal penalties only because Congress is moving toward a crackdown on another type of bomb outrage.

This other type is the hate bombing of schools, churches and synagogues, the homes and property of persons belonging to racial minorities. Bills against such hate bombings are accumulating in Congress. All of them would make bombing and arson a federal crime under most circumstances. These civil rights bills are more than broad enough to cover violence in labor disputes. The civil rights

TODAY In Oregon History (A Centennial Feature)

JANUARY 28, 1852
This day the steamer General Warren was driven aground on Clatsop Spit and broke up with a loss of 42 lives. The Warren crossed the bar outbound in the early afternoon but was forced to attempt to reenter the river by the onset of a heavy gale. Heroic efforts by Astoria pilot Captain George Flavel to bring back help from Astoria failed, and when the rescue party arrived the steamer was utterly destroyed.

JANUARY 28, 1851
Lane county, named for Territorial Governor Joseph Lane, today was created by the territorial legislature. It is to include all that portion of the territory south of Union county and south of so much of Benton county as is east of Umpqua county, running from this line to the Divide of the Rocky Mountains. Its county seat has not been chosen but will probably be Eugene City.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

FROM THE NOTEBOOK of Rolfe Peterson, oracle of Salt Lake City:

"When you think you're going down for the third time—just remember: you may have counted wrong."

"Build a better mousetrap and maybe the only result will be that you'll catch a higher type of mice."

"If you're waked up in the morning feeling groggy and listless, just remember you're ahead of the game if you wake up at all!"

A tramp knocked largely on the door of a moderately large residence, and bowed meekly when a powerful lady answered the summons. "Sure and what does a miserable runt like you be comin' round to bother me about?" she demanded with an obvious Harvard accent. "If you'd be so kind," said the tramp humbly, exhibiting a small object in the palm of his hand, "I'd like to get a coat sewed on this button."

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Mikoyan's Visit Had Expansion Of Trade As First Objective

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor
Anastas Mikoyan, a Russian deputy premier and one of the Kremlin's top salesmen,



Phil Newsom
Anastas Mikoyan, a Russian deputy premier and one of the Kremlin's top salesmen, arrived back in Moscow this week in time for the 21st special congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

He was returning from a visit to the United States, during which he:

—Commented favorably on Americans' ability to drink vodka.
—Commented unfavorably on U.S. foreign policy, particularly as regards Berlin and the U.S. ban on shipment of strategic goods to the Soviet Union.

—Reacted with considerable irritation when prevented from placing U.S. troop landings in Lebanon in the same category with Soviet de-

ceit and butchery in crushing the revolution in Hungary.

The first and third points were incidental to the main purposes of his visit, which probably were two.

Trade First Objective
Mikoyan, as the Kremlin's foremost expert on merchandising, probably had an expansion of trade as his first objective.

One of the projects which the party congress will be asked to rubber stamp is Premier Nikita Khrushchev's ambitious seven-year plan for the economic development of the Soviet Union.

The announced purpose of the plan is ultimately to make the Soviet Union superior to the United States in everything from production of milk to steel.

Thus Mikoyan was in the market here for a wide variety of products ranging from entire chemical plants, to pipelines to credits.

And thus, too, his sour reaction when the State Department blocked his project.

"The cold war in the State Department is continuing," he said. To which the State Department replied: "Fatuous."

Mikoyan's second purpose here is more conjectural but may have met with greater success.

Force Summit Meeting
A diplomatic view of the sudden pressure applied by the Soviet Union two months ago to the Berlin problem is that the Soviets were acting with an ultimate view to forcing another meeting at the summit.

There is no belief that the Communists deliberately were inviting a war when they announced that in six months they would turn air, land and sea controls of East Germany over to the East Germans.

But neither there is any confidence that a war could not break out over the Berlin issue.

Citrus Retail Price Drop Seen

Washington—(UPI)—The Agriculture Department today forecast some reduction in retail prices of citrus fruits and products from their high levels of a year ago and earlier this season.

The department said retail price reductions can be expected as processing expands and supplies of canned and frozen items become more plentiful.

The larger Valencia orange crops in both Florida and California should mean larger supplies of fresh oranges at lower prices in spring and summer rather than the unusually high prices in this period of 1958, the department said in its publication, "The Fruit Situation."

Import of Tuna Increases Sharply

Washington—(UPI)—The government reported today that U.S. imports of tuna, largely from Japan, increased sharply in 1958.

The total American tuna pack, including both American-caught and imported tuna, increased from 11,900,000 cases in 1957 to an estimated 14,300,000 cases last year. Imports of canned tuna also reached a new record, at 2,300,000 cases.

Imports were not broken down by country of origin, but the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries said they came primarily from Japan.

The U.S. catch increased by about 5 per cent, to 314 million pounds, while imports of frozen (uncanned) tuna increased radically. Figures through the first 10 months of the year showed imports of 162 million pounds compared with 139 million pounds for all of 1957.

HIGHER TRADE IN
Clanton, Ala.—(UPI)—A thief apparently did not like the 1954 Oldsmobile he stole from a local dealer. Police said he abandoned it two blocks from the used car lot, returned and took a 1956 Oldsmobile, which is still missing.

MIXED UP LEGEND
Nottingham, England—(UPI)—Legend got all mixed up in Nottingham today. Someone stole Robin Hood's bow and the sheriff of Nottingham is trying to get it back for him. Robin Hood's bowless statue stands outside Nottingham Castle.

Timber Owners Bill OK'd by Committee
Salem—(UPI)—Timber owners in Oregon who fail to pay timber yield taxes within 10 days after receipt of notification would have their operations closed down by the state forester under terms of an amended bill approved by the Senate Tax Committee Tuesday.

Heretofore, such action was authorized for failure to pay other taxes, but the Tax Commission asked that the law also include payment of the yield tax.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Adlai Stevenson, who is a philosophical thinker, we could ill afford to get along without, touched on an interesting problem in San Francisco.

He told the 19th annual convention of the National School Boards association he doubts if the United States will EVER AGAIN have enough teachers, let alone GOOD ones.

He added: "In an effort to make the supply of GOOD teachers go around, I think it will be necessary to turn to the new techniques of teaching by film and television."

HE WENT on to say he expects that all teachers have vague fears of technological unemployment—meaning, by that term, unemployment brought about by technological advances enabling fewer people to ACCOMPLISH MORE.

But—He said—"The facts are that these new techniques could be used in every course in the United States without throwing a SINGLE TEACHER out of work."

HE concluded: "I wonder if the introduction of the BOOK seemed to the teachers of those days to threaten them with technological unemployment. ACTUALLY the book, by helping to make possible the rapid spread of education, GREATLY INCREASED the demand for teachers.

"The educational demands of the present time can not possibly be met without resorting to technology, as we have in every other field when manpower was short."

LET'S take a look at one of these fields that Mr. Stevenson mentions.

It was learned early in colonial days that cotton could be grown in America. The GROWING of it was simple enough. The rub came in the separation of the seeds from the cotton fiber. That was slow and tedious. It took a LOT of labor. There wasn't labor enough to go around.

The problem was solved by Eli Whitney, the college-educated son of a New England farmer who came to Georgia as a teacher. He had a mechanically bent, and he invented the cotton "gin," which did profitably by machinery what could not profitably be done by hand methods.

The cotton gin, by providing technological advancement, did for cotton growing what the BOOK, as Mr. Stevenson suggests, did in earlier centuries for education.

IN OUR day, the idea of using pictures, both static and moving, to SPREAD KNOWLEDGE, is a radical one. The idea of sending these pictures THROUGH THE AIR by television is perhaps even more radical.

But—As Mr. Stevenson suggests—Is it any more radical than BOOKS at the time when books first came into use as a means of spreading knowledge? I doubt it.

At any rate, let's not close our minds to the idea of spreading knowledge by means of pictures and television. CLOSED minds stop progress. OPEN minds promote progress.

Let's not close our minds to progress.

Hawaii Statehood Approval Expected

Washington—(UPI)—Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D-N.Y.), predicted today that the House Interior Committee would overwhelmingly approve the Hawaiian statehood bill next Wednesday.

Statehood backers rested their case today at the House committee's hearings. No opposition witnesses were in sight.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Preachers and Ministers

To the Editor: You ask for suggestions. Why do the ministers of churches fail to teach the Bible in answer to divorce? Many preachers are "hirelings" as is written in St. John (10:12). It is said that the hirelings have no care for the sheep, but the Good Shepherd really cares.

There is a big difference in being a Christian than a member of some church—also a God-called minister.

If there is a doubt about a matter, I'll ask Jesus in His written word.
An Old Timer,
Winton Meadows,
250 Lozier Lane,
Medford.

Advertising Agents Attend Meeting Here

Milton A. Foland, vice president and manager of Pacific National Advertising Agency, and Richard H. Syring, public relations director, were guests of the Medford Pear Shippers association at a recent meeting here.

The advertising men were in this area to confer with pear growers and shippers regarding the promotion and marketing program which their firm conducts on behalf of the Oregon-Washington-California Pear Bureau.

Foland stated that Pacific National plans to expand the public information program of the Pear Bureau to include news reports on current promotion programs underway in the major winter pear marketing areas.

Sentry Shoots Two Korean Civilians

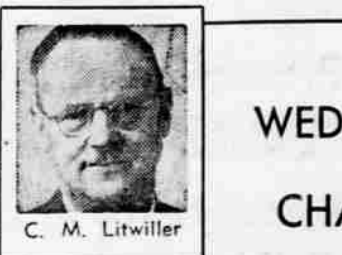
Seoul—(UPI)—An American Army sentry shot and seriously wounded two Korean civilians today when they ignored his orders to halt.

The U.S. Army said Pvt. Carl B. Mick, 19, of Clendenin, W. Va., challenged the two men when he saw them trying to leave the compound of an artillery unit attached to the 1st Cavalry division.

Mick ordered the men to halt in both Korean and English, the Army said, and fired a round into the air when that didn't stop them.

Mick then fired two rounds at the men, hitting 18-year-old Kim Tak Nae in the stomach and an unidentified Korean in the head. Jim was in serious condition at the 44th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital and the other man in critical condition at the 121st Evacuation hospital in Ascom City.

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